BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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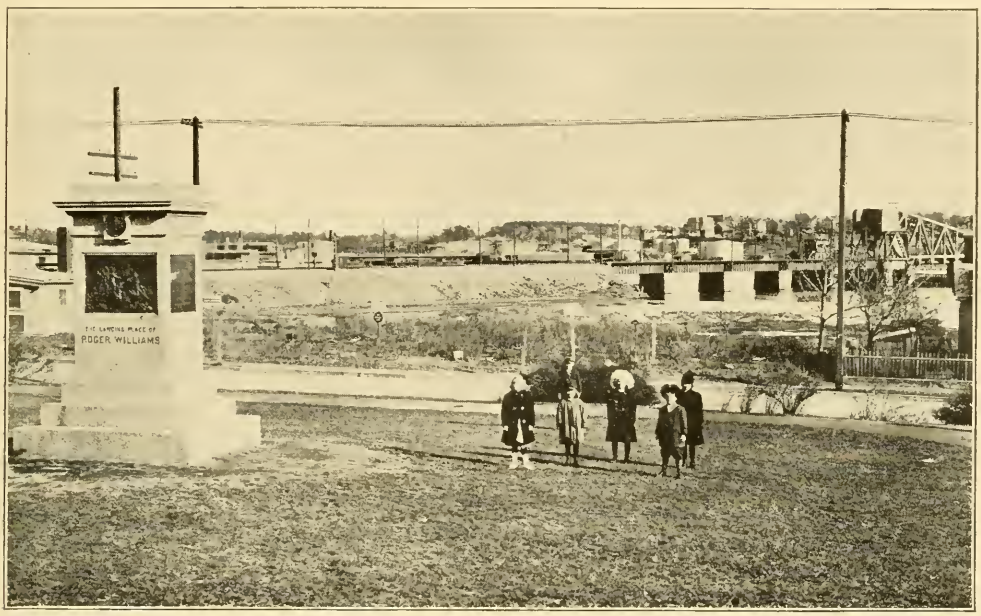
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ROGER WILLIAMS'S MONUMENT

THE KELMSCOTT PRESS AND ITS INSPIRATION

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXHIBITION RECENTLY ARRANGED IN THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

By Margaret Bingham Stillwell, 1909

During the present winter, as one of the extension courses at the University, Mr. Koopman of the John Hay Library has been conducting a class in "Bibliography." Hieroglyphic languages; early alphabets; the manuscripts of Classical and Mediæval times; the Invention of Printing; the various stages through which the printer's art has passed; and the so-called "Revival of Printing" of to-day, have each been touched upon in a series of lectures making for a brief survey of the history of book-making.

In connection with these lectures, such books illustrating these subjects as are in the John Hay Library were put on exhibition in the Harris Room, where the class met each week. Early in December, subsidiary to the topic then under discussion, Mr. William E. Foster of the Providence Public Library arranged in the exhibition cases

of that library books from the St. Bride Collection of Printing. Several books published in connection with the Gutenberg Festival in 1900 were shown. The majority of the books displayed, however, illustrated the controversy over the inventor of printing—Gutenberg of Mainz versus Coster of Haarlem—which, apropos of Germany's Gutenberg Celebration in 1840, has raged intermittently during the last forty years or more, a controversy which Mr. William Blades, in his summary of the dispute, printed in London in 1887, "On the Present Aspect of the Question—Who Was the Inventor of Printing," so aptly terms "acute warfare."

On Dec. 19 the class visited the Annmary Brown Memorial, which is located not far from the University campus. Housed in this building, which was erected in 1907 by General Rush C. Hawkins of New York in memory of his wife, there is a notable collection of books exemplifying the beginnings of printing in the various countries and cities of Europe. General Hawkins's first fifteenth century book was acquired in 1855. His efforts to find out something about the history of this book and its printer resulted in a continually growing interest in early printing, in its diffusion throughout Europe, and in the subsequent resolve "to obtain, if possible, a copy of the first book issued from each of the first presses, and failing in that, to obtain specimens from them, even though not of the first issue." The collection now contains specimens of the work of the first printers in every important European city, and in many of the lesser towns as well. These books are on permanent exhibition and the building, which also contains a collection of paintings by early and later masters, is open to the public four days during the week. Mr. Pollard of the British Museum, in his introduction to the catalogue of the books in the Annmary Brown Memorial, says: "This (General Hawkins's main collection) consists of some four hundred and fifty incunabula, all shown open, so that the nature and quality of the printing can be fully seen. Thus displayed they offer to the visitor as he walks around the four walls of a single room a better idea of the spread of printing throughout Europe between the years 1460 and 1500 than, to the best of my knowledge, can be obtained with equal ease in any other museum or exhibition in the world."

As a supplement to the early printed books studied by Mr. Koopman's class at the Annmary Brown Memorial, and the books from the St. Bride Collection on view at the Public Library, an exhibition was arranged in the John Carter Brown Library to cover still another and a later period in the history of printing. This exhibition consisted, for the most part, of specimens of printing from various English and American presses established during the last quarter of a century—the Kelmscott, the Vale, the Essex House and the Doves Presses representing England; and the Merrymount Press and designs by Mr. Bruce Rogers, America. As none of these books come within the field of the John Carter Brown Library, the exhibition was, practically, a loan. Some of the books formerly belonged to Mr. John Nicholas Brown and are now deposited in the library; others were loaned by Mr. Winship, the librarian. Two books from the Kelmscott Press and specimen pages of the Kelmscott "Chaucer" formed the centre of interest in the exhibition. The first of these, "The Life of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York, written by George Cavendish" and printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press in 1893, was presented by the editor, Mr. F. S. Ellis, to Mr. John Nicholas Brown; the other "A Note by William Morris on his Aims in Founding the Kelmscott Press" issued March 4, 1898, and the last book printed at the Kelmscott Press—after the death of Mr. Morris—is the property of Mr. Winship.

Chronologically, the Kelmscott Press began the period frequently spoken of as "The Revival of Printing." Whether or not this "Revival" would have come about had the Kelmscott Press never existed, or had William Morris never lived, is an open question. Be that as it may, William Morris may well be called

the "apostle" of his time—an era of which John Ruskin was perhaps the prophet.

William Morris, first of all, was a Mediævalist. For him the nineteenth century was non-existent or, at the most, a horrible nightmare. Three centuries were dropped from his mental vision. Blind to its evils and discomforts, seeing its beauty in a rosy haze—great though it no doubt was—Morris would have us live the life of the Middle Ages. Modern forms of architecture and of dress were an abomination; modern mechanical inventions, labor-saving devices, manufacturing plants, these were to him infernal machines. Modern "so-called civilization" was all wrong. We must begin afresh. And to do this we must hark back to the Middle Ages.

In his "News from Nowhere" Morris shows us his ideal world, where work is done with the hands for the love of the work itself; where all workmen are artists, and all artists, workmen; where there are no factories and no chimneys; where beautiful buildings are not "restored" and money is of no value. He sings of out-of-door life, of picturesque towns and kindly, but albeit most neighborly, neighbors, and above all of joy in work and of joy in life. All of which, with some degree of justice, Mr. Chesterton dubs "a flat felicity."

This theory of Morris's, however, was not the passing fancy of the "Idle Singer of an Empty Day," but a conviction consistently carried out in his own life. He allied himself with the cause of Socialism in the hope of bringing about conditions in which art could live. In his designs, whether for tapestries or wallpaper, stained glass or the construction of furniture, Morris turned always to the Mediæval for his motive. In poetry and romance, his theme was always some myth or tradition coming down through the ages. And so in printing, he turned again to the past.

As a book collector, Morris rode two hobbies—the books of the early printers and illuminated manuscripts. For years Morris had collected books by the early printers, his interest being mainly in the woodcuts. With the development of his scheme for starting a press of his own and the subsequent founding of the Kelmscott Press in January, 1891, these books took on a new meaning to him. From that time he sought to gather together specimens of beautiful printing. These he studied, as he did his illuminated manuscripts, not that he might servilely copy, but that in his work he might reproduce the Spirit of the Mediæval.

In his "Note on his Aims in founding the Kelmscott Press," the last book issued from that press, Morris said, "I have always been a great admirer of the caligraphy of the Middle Ages and of the earlier printing which took its place. As to the fifteenth century books, I had noticed that they were always beautiful by force of the mere typography, even without the added ornament, with which many of them are so lavishly supplied. And it was the essence of my undertaking to produce books which it would be a pleasure to look upon as pieces of printing and arrangement of type. Looking at my adventure from this point of view then, I found I had to consider chiefly the following things: the paper, the form of the type, the relative spacing of the letters, the words, and the lines; and, lastly, the position of the printed matter on the page. * * * It was only natural that I, a decorator by profession, should attempt to ornament my books suitably. About this matter, I will only say that I have always tried to keep in mind the necessity for making my decoration a part of the page of type."

With characteristic abhorrence of the machine-made, Morris studied the methods of paper-making in the Middle Ages. He set up his vats and with white linen rags only, untouched by chemicals, he learned to make the paper on which his Kelmscott books, vellum excepted, were printed. With the knowledge of Mediæval script—which knowledge he held in common with the early printers, but with the advantage that he had at hand specimens of the type which they themselves had produced—Morris designed three types: the "Golden," the "Troy," and the "Chaucer," in which the influence of the Roman type employed by

Jensen and the Gothic characters of Schœffer may be traced. To the Mediæval craftsman ornament was more or less incidental. To Morris, the ornament must be in harmony with the type; it must form an integral part of the page; in appearance, the two pages of an open book must be so related as to form a unit, or—to use Morris's own term—they must be "architectural." Like the early printers, Morris's first book attained a full-grown perfection. But his masterpiece was yet to be. In June, 1896, only four months before he died, the magnificent Kelmscott "Chaucer" was completed.

At the outset, the standard which the early printers must attain in order to justify the products of their craft was of the very highest. Although at first unhampered by modern commercial motives, the element of competition was not lacking in their work, for "they had to compete with men who thought nothing of devoting the labor of a lifetime to the decoration of a single book." This rivalry between the scribes and illuminators, and the early printers resulted in the monumental products from the early presses. When the printed page permanently took place above the written and the work of the scribes was over, this standard was removed, and the increasing demand for printed books, the competition between those seeking a livelihood from a similar craft led to the practice of economy in time and in material, with the result that the art of printing, from that time on, has undergone a continuous process of degeneration. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the spirit of regeneration was alive.

About 1890, Mr. Charles Ricketts and Mr. C. H. Shannon began issuing books decorated with wood-cut drawings, thus, in a measure, foreshadowing the revival of old printing. William Morris, with keener insight, saw the impossibility of making beautiful books with modern appliances and, with characteristic thoroughness, struck at the root of the matter in the study of paper, type, ink and "set-up." His example was not without its effect. In 1896, the first book in the "Vale Type" designed by Mr. Ricketts was printed. Like Morris, Mr. Ricketts took for his model the work of the early Venetian printers, but with the fundamental difference of conception that, whereas Morris, like the early printers themselves, approached printing through the study of the manuscript, Mr. Ricketts "abandoned the old tradition and conceived his forms as cut in metal." By 1904, the year in which the "Vale Press" was brought to a close, Mr. Ricketts had designed three types, "The Vale," "The Avon" and "The King's." In his "Bibliography of the Books issued by Hacon & Ricketts," the last book from their press, Mr. Ricketts writes: "The novelty of a book, made during the recent revival, lies in the fact that it shows design in each portion of it, from type to paper, and from 'build' to decoration. Therein lies the difference between a book so understood and any other modern book printed before 1891; therein lies their affinity with the grand volumes of the Italian and German presses. A Kelmscott book, and, if I may say so, a Vale book, is a living and corporate whole, the quality of beauty therein is all-pervading; it is not decorated as a modern house is decorated by the upholsterer and the picture dealer; it is conceived harmoniously and made beautifully like any other genuine work of art. Unity, harmony, such are the essentials of fine book building."

In America, Mr. Daniel Berkeley Updike of the Merrymount Press is carrying out the ideals of the "Revival of Printing." In London, the Guild of Handicraft, fearing that any new attempt to establish a press would seem almost "an impertinence," did not take up the craft of printing while the Kelmscott Press was in existence. With Morris's death, the situation of course was changed. Mr. C. R. Ashbee of Essex House, the headquarters of the Guild, immediately opened negotiations with the trustees of the Kelmscott Press and succeeded in purchasing all the plant with the exception of the type and blocks—these being deposited by the trustees in the British Museum. He also was fortunate in securing the services of various men who had worked with Morris at the Kelmscott Press and

who brought with them to the newly established Essex House Press, Morrisonian traditions and ideals. Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, sometime binder of Kelmscott books, associated with Mr. Emery Walker, one of Morris's most intimate friends, in 1900 founded the Doves Press "to attack the problem of pure Typography, as presented by ordinary books in the various forms of prose, verse and dialogue, and keeping always in view the principle laid down in the Book Beautiful, that 'The whole duty of Typography is to communicate to the imagination, without loss by the way, the thought or image intended to be conveyed by the author.'"

Thus the seed sown by William Morris developed—not by imitation of Kelmscott books, but by an attempt on the part of each of these presses to reproduce in the products of their own press the spirit of the master printers of the Middle Ages. In 1894, in an address on Art and Labor, Morris said, "The new birth of art will be brought about noiselessly, gradually and without violent change." Ten years later, Mr. Ricketts in summing up the regeneration of the craft of printing, wrote, "It is now almost unnecessary to say that the finer conditions of book building were realized for the first time in modern printing by William Morris in the Kelmscott Press."

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON ALUMNI

The annual meeting and banquet of the Brown University Club of Maryland and the District of Columbia was held at the Highlands Hotel, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1912. At the business meeting, which occupied the first portion of the evening, Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, was elected president, and George B. McClellan, ex-'97, vice-president. W. A. Slade, '98, who has been the inspiration of the association as its secretary and treasurer for the past four years, declined a re-election to that office, stating that he expected to leave Washington within the year. W. Clayton Carpenter, '06, was elected to fill the vacancy thus caused. The members of the executive committee, in addition to the officers elected for the ensuing year, are: Professor Herbert E. Day, '93, Dr. M. W. Lyon, Jr., '97, and E. W. Weikert, '06. The president appointed A. M. Quick, '87, to represent the club on the advisory council of the Associated Alumni.

At the close of the banquet, which followed the business meeting, Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, as toastmaster, introduced Dean Alexander Meiklejohn. The latter delivered a very interesting talk, beginning with sketches of men and things at Brown and leading up to a serious discussion of modern college problems, which reminded those who had sat in his logic classes of old times at Brown. He was followed by Mr. Justice Hughes, '81, who replied to the dean's remarks in words of reassurance and hope. Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, Amherst, then addressed the club, and he was followed by Professor Jameson, formerly professor of history at Brown, now head of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution. Professor W. A. Wilbur, '88, dean of George Washington University, was the last speaker and devoted himself to a recital, based on personal recollection and friendship, of the life and work of the late Rev. B. L. Whitman, '87, who was a member of this club during his presidency of George Washington University. At the close of Dean Wilbur's remarks it was voted to place upon the minutes of the association some expression of the sentiment of the Brown men present towards this alumnus who had done his work so well.

Those present at the meeting and banquet were: H. K. Porterd, '60; E. H. Bucknam, '65; Alexander Meiklejohn, '93; Charles E. Hughes, '81; Joseph H. Johnson, '84; W. A. Wilbur, '88; Professor J. F. Jameson; E. C. Burnett, '90; Herbert E. Day, '93; Haven Metcalf, '96; W. A. Slade, '98; Charles P. Smith, '02; R. L. Brown, '03, W. Clayton Carpenter, '06; E. F. Weikert, '06; W. T. Levalley, '06; Leon E. Truesdale, '07; H. L. Wheeler, '10; William Burdick, '93; A. M. Quick, '87; F. E. Partington, '79, and Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, Amherst.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES AT OTHER COLLEGES

HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS STATE THE SITUATION TO THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

SMITH

Smith College has never had any sororities and there is apparently no demand for them. Our entire constituency approves of this policy and there is no thought whatever of changing it. That such a policy has worked well must be judged by the present life of the student body. The ideal of genuine democracy has always prevailed, and any organization which would tend to destroy this democratic spirit would be deeply deplored by all.

There are, of course, various organizations among the students, but none of a secret nature. The departmental clubs, such as Der Deutsche Verein or the Philosophical Society, of which there are in all fifteen; the two societies, Alpha and Phi Kappa; the Invitation Houses, so called; the division dramatics and the group dances, all combined seem to provide ample facilities for the social life of the college, with none of the evils attendant upon the sorority.

M. L. Burton, (President)

BARNARD

We have had sororities, or, as we generally call them, fraternities, at Barnard for about twenty years. As in most institutions, they have had some good results and some bad ones. We have tried to regulate them in various ways and the official attitude toward them is an open-minded one. So far as I know, the faculty has never taken a decided stand either for or against them. If at any time we should become convinced that their existence here was contrary to the best interests of the college, we should, of course, do away with them.

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, (Dean)

VASSAR

We have never had sororities at Vassar and there has never been any agitation for them here. The students have seemed to find their life more satisfactory without them and to enjoy what appears to them the more democratic character of their society because of the absence of them. There are really no substitutes for them, so far as I understand the situation, but simply a freedom from such organizations.

J. M. Taylor, (President)

WELLESLEY

Wellesley College has never had any sororities in the ordinary acceptation of that term. That is to say, there have been no chapters at Wellesley College of the national sororities which are found in many institutions. There are, however, six literary and social societies, which are mutually exclusive. These societies have not been abolished, and, so far as I know, there is no movement on foot among the students, and certainly not among the faculty, to abolish them. In the academic year 1909-1910, on the initiative of the undergraduates, a congress was held, consisting of faculty, alumnae (society and non-society) and undergraduates (society and non-society), to consider questions in regard to the possible reorganization of the societies which would bring about a more democratic policy. The recommendations of this congress were adopted by the societies and approved by the Academic Council of the faculty as an experiment, with the understanding that after three years of trial the matter would probably be considered again. This is the second year that the plan has been in operation, and while I suppose that even the most optimistic in regard to it would not consider it a perfect plan, on the whole it has worked successfully. It is unnecessary to go into the details of this method, but in general it may be said that a list of juniors and seniors eligible for society membership is made up by a committee consisting of students and members of the faculty. The basis for this list is

primarily that of scholarship. A provision is made, however, for the placing on this list, students who in the judgment of certain undergraduates have given public-spirited service. Even these students, however, must meet a fixed scholarship standard. Freshmen and sophomores are not eligible for membership in societies.

There are two peculiarities in the societies as they exist at Wellesley. The first is that the faculty have never permitted the existence of societies or sororities controlled by an outside body. The second is that such organizations as we have are subject to the control of the faculty. On the whole, it is the policy of the college to permit organized social life, since it can be regulated.
above.

Ellen F. Pendleton, (President)

MOUNT HOLYOKE

It gives me pleasure to answer the questions in your note of the fourteenth, and also to send a copy of my report, in the appendix of which you will find action of the faculty and trustees of Mount Holyoke College concerning the non-perpetuation of secret societies. This action was taken a year ago, and provided that the secret societies should cease to be perpetuated with the admission of the members from the class of nineteen hundred thirteen. The active membership in the societies at Mount Holyoke included not more than one-seventh of the entire student body; therefore, the real social life of the college was quite independent of these smaller groups. There has been no attempt to increase the social activities of the students, as there has been no occasion for such increase. There has been an attempt, however, to make additional provision for the entertainment of alumnae, both society and non-society members, that they might feel the personal welcome which the society alumnae gained through their societies. With this end in view, the college is glad to entertain each alumna in the college halls for three days during the academic year, and a committee of students has been appointed in each house for the personal entertainment of visiting alumnae.

The undergraduate members of the societies showed a splendid spirit in the cheerfulness with which they accepted this decision. This year, all the undergraduates, society and non-society members, are working together with marked unity in the effort to raise money for the Student Alumnae building, and I thing the college has never shown greater solidarity.

As an alumna of the Women's College in Brown University and as a charter member of the first society established there, I am fully and heartily in sympathy with the decision that secret societies shall not be perpetuated. I am confident that this decision is for the best interests of the college in every phase of its life, that the social life will be more democratic and united, and the college spirit stronger.

Mary E. Woolley, (President)

SWARTHMORE

The question you raise in your letter of Dec. 15 is not a question at Swarthmore at the present time.

Joseph Swain, (President)

HARVARD

The Boston Transcript says: "In his lectures on university administration several years ago, President Eliot, while admitting that fraternities and sororities might seem inconsistent with democratic principles in general, yet held that 'for social purposes democracy is too near an approach to infinity. The limited human being, even when fairly educated, craves a limited group of congenial associates, having a common interest which for the purposes of a social bond may as well be narrow as broad.'"

ELMIRA

A dispatch from Elmira, Dec. 15, said: "The members of the societies of Kappa Sigma and Phi Mu of Elmira College have disbanded of their own accord, on the theory that secret sororities are detrimental to the best interests of the college. The two societies were the oldest in the country, and had been in existence more than half a century. Elmira College has no secret societies now."

LUNCHEON GRILLS—XV

ROUNDING UP THE ALUMNI

We had at the table to-day a member of that corps of sappers and miners which, 125 strong, has been investing the pockets of the local alumni of Brown, and we asked him to tell us of his success as a high-toned beggar. "Well," he said, "you know we are trying to make co-millionaires of the faculty of Brown. They are called the faculty because they have no faculty to save up money for themselves, but have to keep alight the altar fires of the higher education. It is a real satisfaction even in a small way to help make their future assured, for they are as a rule a delightful set of men to meet, free from the perplexity of business cares, courteous and entertaining.

"The efforts to separate men from their purses not only exercises your wits, but gives you a rare opportunity to study human nature at its most vulnerable point, namely, the pocket book. There are two classes that are hopeless, those that would like to give, but can't, and those that can give, but won't; between them there are numberless lines of excuses, one of the most prominent of which among the apparently well-to-do is hidden obligations.

"My conscience was warped completely out of shape by the powerful number of alleged poor relations attached to the girdles of the alumni by shorter or longer strings, and my credulity swelled to immense proportion in order to take them all in. It was indeed a revelation to one who had two-thirds of a dozen of the gentler but better appetized sex to provide for to find that he was a mere local spot, while others rubbered their beneficence out over countryside and distant cities in care of families, yea, of villages. Of course when a beggar asks us on the street for a penny we always tell him we've only a ten-dollar bill, meaning, to be sure, that it is the only one we have, or, more explicitly, that it is a lonely ten-dollar bill, and if he can dig up from his boots 999 pennies we will meet his exigency. When he explains that his poor relations are so numerous and so insistent that 995 of his pennies have already been distributed, leaving his capital of quadrilateral formation, and says that one more penny would bring him within reach of gorging himself with a two-for-five lunch, we may not give him the money, but we believe what he says. When you start out on a philanthropic campaign for money all men look alike, they all seem good prospects, and all women look like divinely fair prey, yet while they may look good and fair, we are quickly and shockingly apprised of the fact that there is great perversity in the stuff they are made of. We have all day long scattered subtle blandishments, carefully ironed phrases and ingeniously devised pitfalls to entrap sympathy, and sit down at night to think and rest, and there blazoned on the darkening wall stands out the parable of the sower. Behold, a sower went forth to sow. He started off in the morning with a whole basketful of good intentions, good efforts and good words to seed the public for a Brown crop, and some seeds fell by the wayside and were devoured by the cheap excuses of a flock of non-graduates or those who were sunning themselves in the fact that they just slipped through college and got no further. And some fell in stony places. Yes, I remember I had to pick up and carry off the stones one by one before I could get at his giving heart. And some fell among thorns, which sprang up and tried to choke them. Shades of the Bull of Bashan, how that man did roar at me. The impudence of Brown University in asking him for money, when they were so rich that they could afford to keep their vineyard intact when this Ahab had demanded a part of it. I stayed long enough to tell him that his money was no good and wouldn't pass in academic circles and assured him that his attitude would not impede the completion of the fund. And some seed fell in thin

soil, came up a bit, but wilted the next day. They were those who said they would think of it, and when I called again their generosity had died over night, succumbing to the attacks of selfishness and avarice; and some fell in crevices of the rocks and stayed there; they were the miserly, who, if the seed had had any cash value, would have sold it and added to their hoard. Then I felt a flood of warmth flow over me; it was gratitude and admiration at the sight of the seed that fell in good ground and brought forth ten and twenty-fold, an alfalfa growth of sympathy, encouragement and good-will. I forgot the niggardly returns of the wasted seed as I noted how the habit of giving was becoming so prevalent among this generation, and the nobility and self-denial of human nature stood up before me like a flaming beacon pointing to what men shall be. Then my understanding spoke and said, 'Man is not a fallen angel, he is a rising spirit; he never lost paradise, because he never had it. He never fell from heaven, but from age to age he has been ascending the golden stairs, one at a time.' The acceptance of a world-wide human brotherhood has become a postulate and the eagerness to arbitrate quarrels peacefully has become a passion among the most civilized nations. Perhaps later these views will penetrate the obscured intelligence of individuals, and instead of hiring lawyers to fight over cases and pestering the courts we will simply go before the Cadi, a level-headed, common-sense judge, tell our stories and accept his decision of the right or wrong of it.

"Then the tag day crowd paraded before me, each bearing a symbol of his sympathy for a noble cause. Yes, more than a symbol; it was the official certificate that he had contributed towards furnishing the poor and sick with the training, skill and loving kindness of noble-hearted nurses, even as good service as the rich may buy. How that tag unified the mixture of the street. We did not notice the difference of station or of dress; we only saw the tag and the cause it represented. Then the brain's caprice brought before me that hound who had been practising the infamy of cheating poor seasick and homesick and heartsick immigrants out of their last remaining dollars, and I began active hostilities against him—here I was violently shaken and awoke to find my small boy looking at me in surprise. He said, 'Father, what makes you kick so?' 'Well,' I replied, 'I was simply expressing my contempt and footing up the dues of a rascal.' 'You often kick, don't you?' 'Yes, occasionally,' I said. 'Do other animals kick?' said the boy. 'Why, yes, a good many of the best varieties.' 'Well,' said he, 'when you kick you make me think of a mule; he seems to do it for fun, just to see something doing.' 'Well,' I said, 'if I am a mule, your mother is a *"Mulier."*' The little chap looked perplexed and sought the comparative member of the family. He didn't catch the point. One must needs have a thorough classical education to penetrate the reconditeness of such erudite jokes."

Robert P. Brown

THE DEATH OF JUDGE BLODGETT

As the Monthly goes to press, the news comes of the sudden death of Hon. John Taggard Blodgett, '80, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Judge Blodgett had been in impaired health for two or three years, but his passing, on March 4, was unexpected, as he had been well enough the previous week to attend to his judicial duties, and as late as Sunday, the day before his death, had visited his physician. Judge Blodgett was in term of service the senior associate member of the Supreme Court, though he was also the youngest member. He was in his 53d year at the time of his death. A fuller notice of his life will be printed next month.

A MAN OF AFFAIRS—GEORGE E. CHURCH

By George Parker Winship

The men whose names come first to mind as one thinks of the famous graduates of Brown were pre-eminently men of affairs. If, as seems to some of those who have thought about the work which Brown is doing, this fact points the direction in which the university should concentrate its efforts, toward training men for the active work of the world, it is an omen, slight, but full of promise, that the library of George Earl Church has been added to Brown's equipment. Colonel Church was in the fullest sense a man of affairs. His library is a most effective illustration of how such a man made the most of the opportunities which his busy life afforded. Without academic training, he exemplified to a high degree what college training ought to produce.

George Earl Church was born in New Bedford, Dec. 7, 1835, of stock that ran back directly to the Captain Church who fought King Philip; and, on his mother's side, to the Yorkshire family which employed Stevenson to build the first steam railway in England. Indian fighting and railway building made up a large part of Colonel Church's career. His widowed mother, when he was three years old, moved to Providence, where he entered the high school in 1849. Seven years later, having learned to be a civil engineer by working on various jobs, which took him to what was then the railroad frontier in Iowa, he was employed on the Hoosac tunnel. When scarcely twenty-one, he accepted an offer to take charge of laying out a railway in the Argentine Republic. Upon landing at Buenos Aires, he learned that this project had been abandoned, but he was compensated by an appointment on a government expedition to explore the southwestern frontier and propose plans for its defence against the marauding native tribes. His party traversed some seven hundred miles of southern Argentina, and was nearly annihilated by the savages in the most severe of several fights.

When the Civil War broke out, Church was constructing the Argentine Great Northern Railway. He returned at once to Providence and secured a commission as captain in the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry. In February, 1863, he was appointed colonel of the Eleventh Rhode Island Regiment, and after its term expired in December, 1864, was named as colonel of the Second Rhode Island. While this regiment was being recruited, he filled in his time by acting as chief engineer for the Fall River extension of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.

Meanwhile, Colonel Church was watching the news of the French intervention in Mexico, and wrote "An Historical Review of Mexico and Its Revolutions," which was printed, sixteen columns long, by the New York Herald on May 25, 1866. The Mexican minister at Washington reprinted this for the information of Congress, and the State Department arranged that Church should go to Mexico as correspondent for the Herald, in order to secure reliable information as to what was actually taking place in that country. After an adventurous trip, and some Apache fighting, Church found the Mexican patriot army, and before long became one of the principal military advisers of President Juarez. The French general paid him the compliment of sending word that he would be honored with a prompt public execution whenever captured; a message which gave zest to what Colonel Church once described as "a forty-two mile steeplechase," with French dragoons in his immediate rear, after one of the patriot reverses. When the tide turned and Juarez won his decisive victory, Church started at once on a ride of over six hundred miles in less than a week, and crossed the gulf in a norther, in an unsuccessful attempt to reach

Washington and induce the government to save the life of Maximilian.

Colonel Church was on the editorial staff of the New York Herald for a few months, until the Bolivian government in 1868 invited him to undertake the task of providing means of communication between that inland country and the Atlantic. He explored a region of some two hundred and fifty miles of cataracts on the upper Amazon, sixteen hundred miles from the sea, and formulated both the engineering and the financial plans for the undertaking, but after five years of fighting in the English courts he was beaten by those whose established interests would have suffered from the projected competition. Two years later Bolivia was overwhelmingly defeated by Chile, largely because she had no means of securing importations except from the Pacific coast. The collapse of this undertaking promised to have quite as serious an effect upon the fortunes of Colonel Church. Before long, however, he was back in South America. Secretary Blaine sent him to Ecuador to report on the condition of that country, an investigation which he combined with two commissions from his London friends, some of whom held bonds of the foreign debt of that country, the terms of which they authorized him to readjust, while others empowered him to contract for the building of a railway line involving the expenditure of some $15,000,000. In 1889 he was once more in the Argentine, with more railroad projects in hand. He had become the trusted adviser of a considerable body of English investors who were putting money into Central and South America. In 1895 he spent some time in Costa Rica, negotiating on behalf of the bond holders of the national debt, and at the same time preparing a report on the Costa Rica railroad, which involved a careful investigation of the banana industry.

The financiers who relied upon Colonel Church's advice became interested in a new Canadian transcontinental railroad, and so he made a study of the conditions and prospects of that undertaking. After 1903 he inspected the construction of this road regularly, and each trip included Providence in his route. He visited the university, finding at the John Carter Brown Library many of the rarer works which he wished to consult in preparation for the book on South America which was to embody his intimate knowledge of that continent.

This outline of Colonel Church's career serves a double purpose. It gives a list of the subjects about which he wrote, and those about which he collected books. Whenever he was called upon to examine any matter, he forthwith procured what books he could relating to it. When his immediate task was finished, he retained the subject in mind for continued study. His library is made up of a number of collections of books dealing with several closely related subjects. He had a good general South American library, but one nowise remarkable as a comprehensive collection. On Costa Rica, Bolivia and Argentina, however, he possessed a mass of material perhaps nowhere else to be found in any single place. The books on military engineering and the fortification of frontiers recall his first experiences on the borderland of Patagonia. The works on anthropology and the native American languages supplement to a gratifying extent what is one of the better known sections of the John Carter Brown Library. The Canadian shelves had hardly begun to be filled, but they contain a surprising amount of useful material not previously in the college library. Other groups of books reflect the interests of his later years in London, when he was a valued contributor to The Times, a vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, a councillor of the Hakluyt Society and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. These interests led him to buy largely books about China and the early history of ship building, without drawing him away from any of the earlier lines.

He died January 4, 1910. In accordance with the provisions of his will, his library of some 3500 volumes has been accepted by the corporation as a gift to Brown University. The principal condition is that the books must be kept together by themselves. This is unfortunate from the standpoint of library ad-

ministration, because it is certain in time to lessen the use of these books and to interfere with the real purpose of the gift. As other books on these subjects come to the library, they will have to be put somewhere else, instead of being added to the Church library to strengthen it. The resulting confusion and loss of time, and frequent failure by students to discover all the resources of the library, are factors which, it is hoped, may be taken into consideration by others whose gifts the university would greatly appreciate.

Colonel Church's library reflects the varied pursuits of a very busy man, who went thoroughly into whatever subject claimed his attention. His collection of books differs from most of those that fall into the receptive lap of the college library, in that it covers a wide field and at the same time provides material for exhaustive study in certain narrower divisions of the subject. It adds to the resources of Brown all that is, for the present, essential for the student who wishes to make a preliminary examination of South American history, government or economics. It also provides ample opportunity for extended research in a wide variety of directions. The material is in hand waiting to be used.

MR. CHURCH'S LIBRARY

By Elmer L. Corthell, 1867

As the writer has not only known much *about* the George Earl Church Americana Library just received by the University, but has personally known *it,* he would like the alumni to be informed as to its character and as to Colonel Church himself, by whose recent death the University has become possessed of this very valuable and rare library.

Colonel Church was a Rhode Islander. He was colonel of a regiment from that state in the Civil War. His business as a civil engineer afterwards took him to London and to South America. He lived abroad during nearly the entire period since the war, but he maintained his American citizenship and was always loyal to his native country. Few men were as familiar as he with South America; few have travelled and explored and investigated as much as he. He had charge of great interests, especially in the interior of that continent, that brought him into contact with its people, the Government, the scientific men, and especially with the geographers and geographical societies. His monographs on South America, its physical geography, its rivers and the possibilities for interior development by navigation facilities and railroads, his personal knowledge by extensive explorations in wild regions, made his connection with the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was for many years a vice-president, very important to that great society, and he was always the principal referee in all questions of the geography of that continent, whenever they arose in the society, or any papers were presented to it on these subjects.

During all of his useful life he maintained a keen interest in the literature of and about Latin-America. He was continually searching in all the book markets of the world for rare and valuable Americana books. He was conversant with various languages, especially Spanish, Portuguese and French, and was familiar with many of the ancient Indian languages of South America, Central America and Mexico. His personal knowledge covered the entire Latin-America from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. He never economized on Americana books. His agents in the capitals of Europe and elsewhere were instructed to promptly notify him of any rare Americana work that might come under their notice, and the prices he sometimes paid for some small faded-out book centuries old would seem extravagant to any but experts. He was careful to have the very best and most

appropriate bindings put upon his books. He not only collected these rare and beautiful works, but he was a close student of their priceless records, all of which made him an authority of the first class. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of these works. At the time of his recent death he was engaged as an author upon a most important book on Latin-America embodying the result of his lifelong studies, but he was unable to complete it before his death. It is now being edited and published by his lifelong friend, Sir Clements Markham of the Royal Geographical Society.

His library, with an oil portrait of himself to accompany it in its final resting place in the John Hay Library, is now being unpacked and installed there.

The writer from many visits to the library at the London home of Colonel Church, where most delightful hours were spent with him surrounded by these books, and from personal examination of many of them, wishes to congratulate the University upon the acquisition of one of the finest Americana libraries in the world.

HOW TO KEEP UP YOUR INTEREST IN BROWN

A LITTLE TALK ON THE TRAIN, WITH TWO MORALS

I met him on the train and found he was a Brown man, returning from the midwinter dinner at Providence. "Yes," he said, "I came over from New York on purpose to go to it." I thought this rather remarkable, but he went on to say that he made a point of keeping in touch with the college, although he had been out more than thirty years.

"On a table near my desk at home," he said, "I keep my class album all the time, and there's a Historical Catalogue near by, with which I refresh my memory. Then every September, when college opens, I subscribe for the Providence Journal, and I read it every day till commencement. When I find in it any reference to a man I think is a Brown man, but am not quite sure about, I look him up in the Catalogue. I keep pretty well posted about the men in the seven classes I knew in college. To-day I saw one of them in the Providence station. 'Hello, Butterworth,' I said to him. He didn't recognize me, so I told him who I was; 'and you're Butterworth, '78,' I said. 'Right,' said he. I hadn't seen him in years.

"I make a point of coming on to Providence two or three times a year, in addition to commencement, just as I came for last night's dinner. I expected to go to the hotel when I got to Providence, and was heading for it when I ran across a fellow of my time. 'Where are you going?' said he. 'To the hotel.' 'No, you're not,' he said. 'Here's my night-key.'

"Speaking of 'Ben' Wheeler, he was responsible for my going to Brown. I came to Providence to take a year at the University Grammar School — didn't know much about it, but had heard of it up in my town, came down to see it, liked it and stayed. I had a boarding-place on Angell street. The first day I went there a young man came up to me with a friendly manner and hearty handshake, and said, 'I'm glad to see you. How are you? My name's Wheeler; what's yours?' When I heard that he was a Brown man I told the fellows at the school that if *that* was the kind of men Brown turned out I was going to Brown. And I did."

So a kindly young man builded better than he knew and gave Brown one of her most loyal sons.

THE FALLACY OF THE LAST ANALYSIS

ANOTHER GENTLE PROTEST AGAINST AN OUTWORN PHRASE

By Henry R. Palmer

One of our most useful phrases, namely this: *"in the last analysis,"* has been overworked and needs a vacation.

Analysis is necessary and desirable. It comprises a large part of the business of the scientist and the philosopher. Invention and discovery unquestionably flow from it—beneficent streams to enrich the earth and make it a little less incomprehensible. Submitted to the test of analysis, many a bugaboo is dissipated, many an illusion is destroyed; and "in the *last* analysis" the material universe itself is threatened with dissolution.

We use these four familiar words, *"in the last analysis,"* as glibly as if we were omniscient physicists, universal chemists, who had tracked all matter and all spirit to their final lair. "Have you lived here all your life?" asked a stranger of a youth of fourteen in a country village. "Not yet," was the reply; and "not yet" we may retort when the facile rhetorician hurls his last analysis at us. The *latest* analysis if you will, Kind Sir, but not necessarily the last. A boy of four in a New England town who returned home after his first day in school was asked how he had enjoyed his novel experience. "Very much," he replied; "but there's lots to learn yet."

The moment that science proclaims its capture of the minutest particle of matter, thus resolving the universe into its ultimate units, it lends itself to the fallacy of the last analysis—it is safe from cavil only so long as it contents itself with very general definitions, as, for example, *Molecule*: the smallest particle of matter *retaining the characteristics of the mass. Atom*: the smallest *indivisible* particle of matter. Let it beware the measurement, even the approximate measurement, of these infinitesimal units; for perchance they are not units after all, and perchance the disguise of indissolubility in which they are parading will be torn from them on some future ruthless occasion.

Analysis carries us one, two or a dozen steps further towards ultimate truth. We climb the foothill, the primary range, the mountain-top, and so enlarge our old parochial and valley vision. But the clouds still float tantalizingly above us; the stars shout their defiance of us at night, and even the pale-sailing moon hides her ulterior half from us and we can but guess what mysteries that evasive hemisphere includes. We are happier, perhaps, because we have ascended five or fifteen thousand feet nearer the sun, and from this haughty eminence have surveyed other hills and valleys than our own; yet we have not penetrated much nearer the final facts of existence; the secret of life still escapes us, we have not really determined a jot or tittle of human destinies. We have accomplished nothing, in this direction, in short, except to lift ourselves by our intellectual bootstraps. "Not greatly moved," says Coventry Patmore,

"Not greatly moved with awe am I
To learn that we may spy
Five thousand firmaments beyond our own.
The best that's known
Of the heavenly bodies does them credit small. * * *
Put by the Telescope,
Better without it man may see,
Stretch'd awful in the hush'd midnight,
The ghost of his eternity.
Give me the nobler glass that swells to the eye
The things which near us lie,
Till Science rapturously hails,
In the minutest water-drop,
A torment of innumerable tails.
These at the least do live.
But rather give
A mind not much to pry
Beyond our royal-fair estate
Betwixt these deserts blank of small and great.

Wonder and beauty our own courtiers are,
Pressing to catch our gaze,
And out of obvious ways
Ne'er wandering far."

The analysis of motives very abruptly introduces us, if we are not careful, into a field of peculiar sterility. Why does a mother cherish her infant? "Because she loves it," is the natural reply. But the analyst is not content with this explanation; he insists upon dragging into the discussion the whole human race. In the breast of every female parent, he declares, is implanted a mysterious instinct to shield her own that signifies nothing more, *in the last analysis,* than Nature's wise provision for the perpetuation of our species. The mother, therefore, deserves no special credit; nor does the martyr, who finds his greatest satisfaction in the torture he suffers. It appears that all praise, indeed, is superfluous, because we all do, *in the last analysis,* what we desire most to do. But what of it? That is the response adequate if not the retort courteous. The perfume breathed from the Jacqueminot rose may be distilled from charcoal. Indeed, but what of it? We shall continue to elicit yellow flame and grateful warmth from our charcoal bin and rely for our perfume on the ready-made scent that Nature has provided in our rose-garden. There may be gold in sea-water; the analysts say there is; but the ocean is valued—by us—for other reasons, and we shall be content to extract our gold in the future, as in the past, from the salt of our toiling brows.

Theology, to cite one further instance, has endeavored with great painstaking to compass a final doctrinal analysis. This attempt has resulted, on the part of historic Orthodoxy, in the division of the Deity into three persons, while other religions have refused to be content with a dispersion of godlike elements into anything short of pantheism. Every conception, every analysis, of God represents the desire of man to see Him as He is, yet we shall all agree that it would be fallacious to affirm that in our thought of Him we have any of us chanced upon the final and comprehensive truth. And is it not possible that the undoctrinal lover of the good and beautiful, the simple follower after duty, has come, by instinct or some other unanalyzed process of the mind, to apprehend Him as truly as the Medieval scholastics or the modern contributors to Hibbert's Journal? Is it not possible that He, like some of the other tremendous facts of this universe of universes, is past finding out save by the spontaneous, the well-nigh involuntary, strivings of the human heart?

FOOTBALL CHANGES FOR 1912

First—Forward pass allowed over goal line for distance of ten yards.

Second—Length of gridiron 100 yards instead of 110 yards.

Third—Touchdown counts six points instead of five.

Fourth—Four downs permitted to gain ten yards instead of three downs.

Fifth—Onside kick eliminated.

Sixth—Restriction of twenty-yard zone on forward pass eliminated.

Seventh—Intermission between first and second and third and fourth periods reduced to one minute.

Eighth—Kickoff from attacking team's 40-yard down instead of midfield.

Ninth—After touchback ball goes in play on 20-yard line instead of 25-yard line.

Tenth—Field judge dropped from list of officials.

Eleventh—One coach allowed on side lines during game.

Twelfth—Field goals which first hit the ground and bound over cross-bars illegal.

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WHY PROFESSORS' PENSIONS?

In the old days at all American colleges the professor taught until death or failing powers definitely ended his labors. He must do so, as a rule, to earn his living. His tenure of office was recognized to be such that, as is specified in the Brown charter, he could not be removed except for misdemeanor, incapacity or unfaithfulness. If he became mentally or physically unfitted to perform his duties, there was nothing for the college to do but, in the euphemism of modern employment, to let him go. Fortunate was he then if he had children or other kindred to provide for his declining years; most unfortunate was he if he still had others depending upon him for support. In certain cases such consignment to poverty of men who had stood for a generation or more as leaders in the community fell little short of a public scandal. But the institutions were helpless; they held certain funds for certain expressed or well understood purposes, and they could not without misappropriation apply them to pension uses. So the old professor, if he outlived his power to teach, was turned out, like an old horse, to starve.

We have given this side of the case first, stating it very bluntly; but there is another side, of equal importance, which should be stated with equal frankness. What was the inevitable result of keeping men at the head of college departments until they were removed by death or became obviously incapacitated? With the greatest reverence for old age, especially for the beautiful old age of the ripe scholar, we must admit that the inevitable result was undue conservatism where it was not downright stagnation. Yet there was no way out for the colleges except by exercising a power of doubtful legality and incurring a well-grounded charge of cruelty and ingratitude. It was, therefore, if we may speak of the colleges as personalities, quite as much their desire as that of the professors that this situation, unjust and injurious to both sides, should be done away with.

The remedy, clear and adequate, has been found in a proper pension system. This is accepted on all sides, by the professors, the corporations and the public. The only further questions are of detail. These have not all been settled; the problem is too new; but one college and another is making its contribution, and gradually a just and satisfactory system will be evolved. The most difficult point seems to be, not how large pensions to grant, nor even where to get the money, but at what age professors should be pensioned, and whether they should retire or be retired. Our purpose in these remarks has chiefly been to show the equal concern of both the principals —the colleges and their professors—in the establishment of a satisfactory pension system; but we cannot refrain from adding a word on the point of chief difficulty just referred to.

If a college is to reap from its pension system the advantage of efficiency, it must insist on retirement before old age. This means that an upper limit must be set, and here the college should take a hint from the army, the navy and the courts—institutions not more important than the colleges—and fix the age limit at sixty-five. This would sometimes, as

in the other cases mentioned, involve losing for a few years a service superior to that which would succeed it; but, of two colleges otherwise equal, in which the departments were conducted by men whose ages ranged in the one case from forty to sixty-five, and in the other from forty-five to seventy, there can be no question which would be the more efficient institution.

In an ideal system it would be made possible for a professor, who at sixty feels his powers declining, to retire at that earlier age with a smaller but equitable pension. If, though still in vigor of mind and body, he wishes to retire at that age, he should have the same privilege. Any man of sixty who, after giving his best years to teaching, wishes to retire, should be allowed to do so honorably; both parties would be benefited by the arrangement. A proper pension system would also include retirement for disability, physical or mental, after a reasonable length of service, and it would make provision for a widow's pension of half the amount received or receivable by her husband. But, though the professor appears as the beneficiary, to look upon pensions only from the standpoint of the professor's interest is to miss a full half of their significance; the interests of the professor and the college are equal, and the interest of each is the interest of the public.

BROWN AND MODERN PRINTING

The exhibition of modern printing, which Miss Stillwell, 1909, describes in this issue of the Alumni Monthly, is a reminder that Brown is contributing largely to the movement, which has recently become very active, to improve typographic standards. Mr. Koopman of the University Library is one of the most active members of the Boston Society of Printers. In the work of that society, and more widely through a succession of articles in the Printing Art, he has come to have a well recognized reputation as an authority upon the legibility of type forms and other matters fundamental to the improvement of the printed page.

The John Carter Brown Library has long held to a high standard of typographic excellence for whatever bears its name. The library printing, like most of the official publications of the University, since 1906, has been done by Mr. Updike at the Merrymount Press, which maintains, according to many good judges, the most consistently high standard of any American printing establishment. The volumes which Mr. Updike has made for the library rank with the most distinguished produced at his press. This has been due in part to the supervision which Mr. Winship, the John Carter Brown librarian, has been careful to give to the details of each publication. Mr. Winship has enjoyed unusual opportunities for securing an intimate acquaintance with the practice of the best modern printers, in England as well as in this country. The first book which he compiled after he became connected with the library, when it was the property of the late John Nicholas Brown, '85, the "Cabot Bibliography," was printed at the Chiswick Press, probably the leading English commercial press; and the latest, the "List of Fifteenth Century Books belonging to Brown University," bears the famous imprint of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Winship had charge of a volume, printed by W. Ashbee at the Essex House Press, for the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston, and his own essay on "William Caxton" is one of the very few works by a contemporary author which Mr. Cobden Sanderson has issued from the Doves Press. Besides his close connection with the work of the Merrymount Press for the library, he has had the supervision of volumes printed for the Club of Odd Volumes at the University Press in Cambridge and by Mr. Bruce Rogers at the Riverside Press. All of these establishments have traditions and ample facilities for fine book-making. That creditable printing can be done without these advantages, by making the most of the equipment of a local establishment, Mr. Winship has successfully demonstrated in the volumes issued by the "Club for Colonial Reprints" and some other lesser publications, which have been produced entirely in Providence.

BROWN DINNER IN PROVIDENCE

The fourth midwinter dinner of the graduates and friends of Brown in Providence (though the first since 1906) was held at the Eloise on Franklin street on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21. The attendance was not as large as usual, being a little under 200; several reasons are thought to have been responsible for this, one of them being the inclement weather. The hall, however, was comfortably filled, the speaking was good, the singing under direction of Alfred G. Chaffee, '02, was spirited, and the verdict of those in attendance was that the occasion was thoroughly successful.

Shortly after seven o'clock the company sat down to dinner, served by Lyman. The hall was undecorated, except by flowers at the head table and Brown flags on the front of the gallery, but the many candles upon the tables, combined with the attractive architectural features of the place, gave a charming effect. The Eloise is certainly one of the pleasantest dining halls in the city.

Professor J. Irving Manatt officiated as toastmaster. He was full of quips and quirks in his introductions of the speakers. The first of these, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, '04 h., of New York, touched upon a number of national problems, expressed the opinion that Turkey has been unfairly set upon in the war with Italy, advocated the ratification of the arbitration treaties, and urged his hearers to realize the necessity of facing the grave social problems that lie before us as a people.

President Wheeler of the University of California, a Brown graduate in the class of 1875, gave a clear-cut, well-delivered address, the keynote of which was the value of optimism and idealism in the upbuilding of the country. It was generally remarked that in this thoughtful and attractive address Dr. Wheeler had set an exceptionally high oratorical mark. Aside from the matter of it, it had the rhetorical precision of a classic.

Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, '95, a member of the faculty of Boston University, and well-known as an essayist on nature subjects, urged a larger encouragement, by the university, of students who desire to follow the writer's career. He said that while he remembered many fortunate hours at Brown wherein he received inspiration from his teachers, as once when Professor Bronson "let loose" in the classroom in praise of an English poet, and when Professor Langdon, in response to a chance question of his (Sharp's), did likewise, he went through college without receiving that adequate stimulus to original composition which was his peculiar need. After graduation, when he was going down College Hill with a classmate, the latter asked him "Why don't you write?" That was the one vital question he had been waiting for. Professor Sharp does not advocate the doing away with existing courses, but favors the supplementing of these with direct encouragement for those who have and desire to cultivate an intelligent inclination to write.

Professor Walter Cochrane Bronson, '87, talked of the early days of the college, which he has recently been studying in connection with the task devolved upon him of writing a sesqui-centennial history of Brown. He introduced a number of amusing episodes of the life of the eighteenth century, and ended with an entertaining piece of verse (which he implausibly laid at the door of Registrar Guild), in which President Manning was supposed to relate to his wife a dream of the future university. This was received with manifestations of greatest pleasure by the audience.

The last speaker of the evening was President Faunce, '80, who gave one of his familiar, well-polished talks, suggestive and uplifting. Like the other speakers, he lauded the idealistic point of view and magnified the value of altruistic action as the measure of genuine efficiency.

During the evening a large number of members of the University Glee Club, the new intercollegiate musical organization in Providence, sang selections with good attack, volume and gusto, to the obvious approval of the gathering. The meeting closed with the singing of "Alma Mater."

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE MILLION-DOLLAR FUND

As the Monthly goes to press the million-dollar addition to the university endowment funds is three-quarters complete; the $750,000 mark was passed March 5. The March 8 total was $764,033.50.

Space forbids the printing of a detailed list of contributors to the fund in this issue.

The entire million must be pledged before July first, 1912.

MORE COLLEGE NIGHTS

Following the success of the series of College Nights conducted by the Brown Union and the Christian Association during the last semester, a second series has begun in the Union on Tuesday evenings. The College Night idea grew out of an endeavor to reserve one evening each week for gathering the college men as a whole for social purposes. The programme for the present semester includes the following: Feb. 27, Professor Bryant of the Yale Forestry School, an address on "Conservation and Forestry;" March 5, musicale, ladies' night; March 12, Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins of Providence, illustrated lecture, "The Shadows of Notre Dame;" March 19, vaudeville skit by Union members; March 26, Professor Thomas Crosby, reading; April 16, junior-freshman dance; April 23, Professor J. F. Greene, smoker talk.

BROWN'S 20th FRATERNITY

The installation of the Delta Lambda Chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity took place on Feb. 12 at Brown. The members of the local society of Sigma Delta Kappa were at that time initiated into membership of the national fraternity as its seventy-ninth chapter. An installation dinner was held in the evening. Rev. A. H. Wilson of New York city, the president of Sigma Nu, acted as toastmaster. P. M. Spencer, grand chaplain of the fraternity, and I. L. Rich of Boston, inspector of the local division, were among the speakers. C. E. Ayres, '12, R. G. Caswell, '11, and H. G. Hubbard, '11, responded to toasts for the new chapter. Representatives were present from chapters at De Pauw, Dartmouth, Vermont, Stevens, Columbia, Oregon, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska.

TRACK SUCCESSES

The showing of the Brown track team at the B. A. A. meet in Boston Feb. 10 was the best made by any Brown track team in recent years. Not only did the relay team administer a decisive defeat to Amherst, but L. Hall, '14, succeeded in winning the 600-yard run, and A. Cook, '14, N. Taber, '13, P. Tucker, '13, and R. Waterman, '15, finished fourth in their respective events.

The time in the relay contest, 3m. 10 4-5s., was the best ever made by a Brown team, and Harvard and Columbia, the only teams to better it, were pushed to their limit to beat it by 2-5 and 3-5 of a second, respectively.

On Jan. 27 the relay team easily defeated the fast Holy Cross quartette at the annual handicap meet of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery at Boston.

ARMORY MEET

At the fourth annual indoor meet of the Armory Athletic Association, Feb. 22, in Providence, Brown made a good showing. In the relay race against Wesleyan our men walked easily away, finishing in 2:48 2-5, against Harvard's 2:47 against M. I. T. If Brown had been pushed the Harvard time would have been bettered. Other events in which Brown was placed were:

880-yard run, open handicap—Porter, Worcester Polytechnic, 1st; D. L. Mahoney, Brown, 2nd; Cook, Brown, 3rd. Time 2:04 3-5.

Mile run, open handicap—Whitney, Brooklyn Gym. Association, 1st; Taber, Brown, 2nd; Bell, B. A. A., 3rd. Time 4:24 4-5.

Relay race—Brown freshmen vs. Boston College freshmen: Won by Brown freshmen. Time 2:53 2-5.

EXTENSION LECTURES

The list of extension lectures for the second semester has been announced. Each course consists of ten lectures and

began in the week of Feb. 19. The list is as follows:

The Modern English Drama..Professor Crosby
Mondays, 5 p. m.
Civic Problems of Rhode Island,
Professor Dealey
Tuesdays, 8 p. m.
Books and Libraries.....Professor Koopman
Tuesdays, 5 p. m.
The United States Since the Civil War,
Professor MacDonald
Wednesdays, 5 p. m.
Practical Mechanics.....Professor Randall
Mondays, 5 p. m.
Food and Food Values..Professor Thompson
Tuesdays, 4:30 p. m.
Electrical Engineering.....Professor Watson
Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
French.....M. Gilbert Chinard
Fridays, 4:30 p. m.

The fee for each course will be $3.50. For any information concerning the courses, Professor W. B. Jacobs should be seen. Any of these lectures taken may count toward a university degree.

BASEBALL CANDIDATES

The following men have handed in their names as candidates for the university baseball team:

K. Nash, '12, Warner, '12, Gilbert, '12, Crowther, '13, W. M. Sullivan, '13, Eastwood, '13, Reilly, '13, Redington, '13, Snell, '13, Howe, '13, McGovern, '14, Reynolds, '14, Durgin, '14, R. W. Hall, '14, Low, '14, Wetmore, '14, Goodspeed, '14, H. L. Cushing, '14, Tewhill, '14, Dike, '14, R. Nash, '14, Sprague, '14, Tenney, '15, Cram, '15, Williams, '15, G. Waterman, '15, Edinger, '15, Gammell, '15, Sistaire, '15, Rickner, '15, Babington, '15, Larrabee, '15, Barbour, '15, Jenney, '15, McKenzie, Sp., Long, Sp., Chesley, Sp., Plummer, Sp., R. M. S. Walker, Sp.

BROWN SWIMMERS BEAT CORNELL

The Brown swimming team won an easy victory, 44 to 16, over Cornell in the Colgate Hoyt pool Feb. 15. Capt. Mumford of the Brown team was easily the star of the meet, capturing three firsts and a second for a total of 18 points. Ray Smith made nine points for the Brunonians.

The result was never in doubt, Brown securing an eight-point lead by winning the first event, the relay race. The Brown relay team, composed of Capt. Mumford, Smith, Elms and Brereton, made a new record for the pool in the 200 relay, 1:56 3-5, and breaking the old record of 2:00, held for years by Harvard.

Cornell captured only one first, Stanwood winning the distance plunge with 55 feet. Goldberg, the Brown record holder, was off form, his plunge netting only 52 feet.

Mumford won the 25 and 100-yard dashes and the fancy dive, and came in second in the 50-yard dash. Smith won the 50-yard dash and McLaughlin, the freshman football player, showed great form in the 220, which he won against two Cornellians. Brereton and Gottstein, the other freshmen in the meet, made a good impression, the former holding his own in the relay race and Gottstein getting third in the distance plunge.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN

By the score of 36-17 the Columbia swimming team was victorious over the Brown tank men, Feb. 21, in one of the most exciting and closely contested meets ever witnessed in the Colgate Hoyt Pool. The one-sided score does not indicate the closeness of the meet, as Brown lost nearly every race by inches. The 220-yard swim was the only first won by the Brown swimmers, McLaughlin establishing a new record for the tank with the fast time of 2 minutes, 54 2-5 seconds.

SCHOLARSHIP HONORS

The James Manning Scholarships have been awarded as follows:

Class of 1911—Herbert Frederick Cawthorne, Edwin Arthur Dow, Clare Steele Johnston, David James Purdie, Thomas Henry Quigley.

Class of 1912—Arthur Francis Buddington, John Henry Williams.

The Francis Wayland Scholarships have been awarded as follows:

Class of 1911—Edward Bartlett Allen, John Vincent Keiley, Ira Winsor Knight, Warren Andrew Sherman.

Class of 1912—Ralph Gibney Hurlin, Irving Russell Smith, Howard Carleton White.

Class of 1913—William Matthew Sullivan, Robert Stanley Thomson.

BASKETBALL

Brown lost to Williams, 23-26, at Williamstown, Feb. 17, to College of the

City of New York, Feb. 21 at New York, 21-36, to Lehigh at Bethlehem, Feb. 22, 32-43, and to Wesleyan at Middletown, Feb. 24, 11-40.

GRADUATES IN PROFESSIONS

Of the graduates of Brown University from 1764 to 1904, 2700, or slightly over 50 per cent. of the entire body, have entered professions. These are divided as follows: 1039 lawyers, 910 ministers, 471 physicians and 280 college professors. Of the latter, 41 have been college presidents.

BROWN DINNER AT BOSTON

The annual Brown dinner at Boston on the evening of Feb. 1 brought out an enthusiastic attendance of some 200. The toastmaster was Hon. Richard Olney, '56, an interesting feature of whose address was a proposal to obtain state aid for Brown. Other addresses were made by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, a Brown alumnus and formerly a professor at Brown, and Frederick Roy Martin, editor of the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President—Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., '74; Vice-Presidents—Hon. Joseph Walker, '87; Frederick D. Ely, '59; Fred H. Williams, '77; Professor George Grafton Wilson, '86, and George F. Bean, '81; Secretary—Ralph B. Harris, '97; Treasurer—George G. Bass, 1900; Executive Committee—Robert Cushman, '93; James S. Allen, Jr., '98; Russell Baker, '99; F. T. Field, 1900; Clarence H. Lingham, '97; Fred Tenney, '94; Nathan A. Tufts, 1900, and Fred W. Woodcock, '91.

William J. Batt, who was graduated more than half a century ago, in 1855, had the distinction of being the oldest alumnus present.

BROWN DINNER AT WOONSOCKET

A successful reunion of Brown men was held at Woonsocket, Feb. 19. There were addresses by President Faunce, Congressman William S. Green of Fall River and Professor George Grafton Wilson, formerly of the Brown faculty. Officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year: President—L. Herbert Ballou, '05; Vice-President—George W. Rickard, '00; Secretary—Frederick Earle Whitaker, '88; Treasurer—Howard K. Jackson, '09; Executive Committee—J. Earle Brown, '01; Howard S. Young, '08, and Wesley F. Morse, '06.

Congressman Green's address was a plea for the adoption of a system of ship subsidies for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, on the lines of the Gallinger bill, which is now pending in Congress.

Professor Wilson discussed changes which have been wrought in the last decade in forms of government of countries, their population, exports, imports, farming, navies, armies and debts.

About 60 Brown men and their friends were present.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

A Harvard-Brown gymnastic meet is scheduled for March 9 at Lyman Gymnasium, Brown.

A senior class supper was held at the Roma Cafe on the evening of Feb. 26.

Ira Lloyd Letts, '13, of Moravia, N. Y., and Preston Hart Hood, '12, of Fall River, Mass., were the recipients of the Hicks Prizes for Excellence in Debate, which were awarded after the trials of Feb. 24. Together with the prizes Letts received the captaincy of the affirmative team which will debate Dartmouth, and Hood the captaincy of the negative team against Williams.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, the Amherst and Brown gym teams gave a joint exhibition in Pratt Gymnasium at Amherst. As the Brown team was late on account of being delayed by train, the programme as announced was not wholly carried out.

Junior week will be May 23-25 this year.

The final registration statistics for 1911-12 show a total attendance of 944 students at Brown, 13 more than last

year. The freshmen (exclusive of women) number 212.

The Brown Socialist Club has 20 members.

The annual sophomore ball, held Monday night, Feb. 19, in Sayles Hall, was one of the most successful social affairs of the college year thus far. Many from all the classes, as well as a number of alumni, were present. The committee planned for a large attendance and every hope was fulfilled. About seventy couples were present, and the floor presented a gay scene with the many tasteful and elaborate gowns of the fair sex.

Brown will play Pennsylvania at football at Philadelphia, Oct. 19; Harvard at Cambridge, Oct. 26, and Yale at New Haven, Nov. 9.

The committee for the annual junior week festivities has been appointed, and has elected the following officers: Chairman, W. J. Bass, Hyde Park, Mass.; secretary, C. J. Joslin, Portland, Me.; treasurer, W. A. Howe, Seekonk, Mass.

THE LETTER BOX

THE OLD ARM CHAIR

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I wish some one would snap-shot one of the old iron chairs of our recitation days. Two years ago I followed their trail in the reclaimed swamp now called Lincoln Field and found a flock of the old dodoes on the second or third floor of Maxcy Hall. They are evidently indestructible and certainly remind one of old times. They are not altogether ugly in shape, although composed of thin sheets of cast iron riveted or bolted together like a torpedo destroyer. Their smooth, painted surfaces still bear a great variety of legible and illegible inscriptions. Cool in summer, they were soon warmed in winter by the young warm-blooded animals cuddled therein. Imagine yourself in one of the old chairs with its convenient writing surface under your right arm and a hole for the ink-well at your elbow. Then, recalling happy days gone, never to return, and yielding to the spell of fading memories, let your fountain-pen slip between the leaves of your check-book and indite a good warm token of your love for Brown, and thus cheer the hearts of the million-dollar-fund committee. Do it for Brown! Do it to-day!

Adoniram B. Judson, M. D., 1859

THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

More or less has been said during the past three or four years about the desirability of ending the season with a game with some traditional rival. The absence of such a game from the Brown schedule may or may not be a glaring defect—few colleges, it should be remembered, can boast of an Army-Navy or a Harvard-Yale game.

Whether such a game is important or not, one or two games of greater severity than the games with the various state colleges would seem of certain value. Does not the fact that, in the last season, the decisiveness of the defeats in the big games equalled only the decisiveness of the victories in the early games suggest that the schedule was not as carefully graded as it might have been? Would it not be possible to arrange games with Amherst and Williams, or Wesleyan and Springfield Training School?

Alumnus

THE BOOK SHELF

HAMILTON'S "SOUND AND ITS RELATION TO MUSIC"

Professor Clarence G. Hamilton of Wellesley College, Brown, '88, has added to his publications in Ditson's Music Student's Library a study of sound as related to music. The volume is almost entirely a contribution to physics, but on the musical side of the subject alone. There is also a physiological chapter on the ear and the voice, and a concluding one on musical instruments. The volume is very fully illustrated, and while of special interest and importance to musicians, is not beyond the comprehension of the general reader who has some knowledge of music.

Sound and its relation to music. By Clarence G. Hamilton, A. M. Boston, Oliver Ditson Co., 1912. 150 pages. Price, $1.25.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor William MacDonald delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society Feb. 6, 1912, on "John Neal: A Pioneer American Literary Critic."

Professor Richardson contributed to the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society for January an article on "Theorems of oscillation for two linear differential equations of the second order with two parameters."

Dr. Archibald contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1910 a report of 42 pages, besides appendixes, on "Mathematical Instruction in France."

1861

Rev. Henry S. Burrage has an article in the Chicago Standard for Feb. 17, entitled "One Who Knew and Loved Lincoln." It quotes from one of Lincoln's speeches and gives one of his letters.

Amasa M. Eaton delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society Jan. 23, 1912, on "Town Government in Rhode Island."

1863

General William Ames, chairman of the State House Commission and the only present member who was on the original State House Commission appointed in 1890 by Governor Herbert W. Ladd, has sent his resignation as a member of the commission to Governor Pothier, to be effective when his successor is appointed. In asking that he be relieved of his duties as a member of the board, General Ames states that his desire to retire is founded on his private business activities.

1868

John Lombard Dale, M. D., died Oct. 30, 1911, at Springfield, Mass. He was born in Springfield April 29, 1849, the son of Lombard and Sarah Alden Wood Dale. He prepared for college at the Williston Seminary; he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He practised medicine for several years in Fall River and then returned to Springfield. He married, May 16, 1877, Anna F. L. Lapham, who, with one daughter, survives him. He was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

1870

In volume 10 of the Photographic History of the Civil War, under the heading, "Wartime Portraits of Typical Soldiers Who Turned to Public Life and Education," appears a picture of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews in his uniform as a second lieutenant, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Mention is made of the fact that he was wounded at Petersburg, and of his connection with the university.

Walter C. Hamm of Philadelphia, who for the last nine years has been the American consul at Hull, England, has been promoted to the post of consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1871 n.

Hartford Billings died at the Rhode Island Hospital Feb. 2, 1912. He was born in Providence in 1849, son of Hartford B. and Rebecca Billings. He received his early education at the Lyon School, which was located on the site of the present Boston Store; he entered Brown in 1867, but left in 1868 to take a position as bookkeeper for William Davis, one of the leading mill men of Rhode Island. About 1890 he opened a stock broker's office in Pawtucket. He retired from business in 1902 and spent several years in travel. He is survived by a widow.

1877

The address of Edgar F. Ballou is Sierra Madre, Calif.

1884

The address of George A. Carpenter is 9 Beacon st., Hyde Park, Mass.

1885

Elmer E. Silver was elected president of the New England Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at its annual meeting in Boston Feb. 2, 1912.

Judge Norman S. Dike of the County Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed the Twilight Club, Feb. 15, on the "Suspended Sentence."

1888

The address of Erving Y. Woolley is 427 East Huron st., Chicago, Ill.

Cephas B. Crane writes as follows in the Standard regarding A. K. de Blois, A. M., 1888, Ph. D., 1889, who was the first graduate student at Brown to receive an advanced degree: "The friends of Dr. Austen K. de Blois will be interested to learn of his warm reception by the historic First Baptist Church of Boston and its congregation, and by the community at large. He began his pastorate in June when most of his people were away on vacation. Like Nehemiah, he quietly explored the field and acquainted himself with the situation, and as the people returned he received and captured them one by one. Their delight in him and devotion to him are astonishing. Not that he does not deserve such singular loyalty, but because he has won it so soon. He is, in his preaching and pastoral qualifications, more than meeting their highest expectations. About three weeks ago they gave him and Mrs. de Blois a royal public reception in their beautiful temple. Brief addresses were given by the four living ex-pastors, Dr. Cephas B. Crane, Dr. Philip S. Moxom, Dr. Nathan E. Wood and Dr. Francis H. Rowley. Bishop Lawrence (Episcopal), Dr. George A. Gordon, of the historic Old South Church (Congregationalist), and Dr. Van Ness and Dr. Roblin, of the Unita-

rian and Universalist churches, brought greetings. The response of Dr. de Blois was felicitous."

1890

A brilliant ball was given at Churchill House, Providence, Jan. 5, in honor of Miss Mary A. Sayles, the debutante daughter of Frank A. Sayles, '90. The Journal says: "An Italian garden was the motif of the ball room, carried out so elaborately that but little of the wall space was visible. All three spaces on the western wall and those at each side of the central panel on the south wall between the pilasters were massed solidly with the green of hemlock and fir, the fragrance of which filled the rooms. Threaded through the mass of green were myriads of tiny electric lights."

1893

Henry A. Barker was manager of the play, "Sweet Lavender," as well as one of the actors, at performances given in the Talma Theatre Jan. 19 and 20. Other Brown graduates in the cast were Robert W. Burbank, '08, Miss Laura E. Webster, '08, Harold Babcock, '09, Henry Chafee, '09, and Paul Howland, '10.

We take the liberty of printing the following in its original form: "Dear Mr. Palmer: "You asked me last summer to write something for the Alumni Monthly. I now comply with your request. Here is the best thing I ever wrote: 1893—Charles A. Selden has a son, John Charles Selden, born January 21, 1912. Yours very truly, Charles A. Selden."

1895

The Boston Globe of Oct. 1 contained an article by Edith Batchelor Sprague entitled "Learning to Write: Experience of Raw Recruits Under Professor Sharp in a University Extension Course." The article is written in a very entertaining style; while giving interesting details regarding Professor Sharp's class-room methods, the article itself furnishes an example of the successful application of the principles of composition which he advocates. Professor Sharp gave an address on "Nature Study" before the annual convention of Plymouth County Teachers at Brockton, Mass., Oct. 27. The Outlook of Oct. 28 contained an essay by Professor Sharp, entitled "The Little Foxes." The article was illustrated by Carton Moore-Park. The Globe of Nov. 26 contained an illustrated article by Alice Spencer Geddes, giving a charming sketch of the literary career of Professor Dallas Lore Sharp and his wife, Mrs. Grace Hastings Sharp. The accompanying illustrations are a portrait of Mrs. Sharp and sketches of Professor Sharp's study, the Fox Run from "The Lay of the Land," and Entrance to Mullein Mill, with a view of the four children of Professor and Mrs. Sharp.

The address of Edwin A. Skinner is 95 McLean av., Yonkers, N. Y.

The address of William A. Burt is 106 Clinton av., Newark, N. J.

Born, Feb. 10, 1912, at Worcester, Mass., to Fred D. Aldrich and Mabel M. Aldrich, a son, Lawson Morse Aldrich.

1896

"The Cambridge University Press is about to publish 'The Early English Dissenters in the Light of Recent Research (1550-1641),' by Champlin Burrage, in two illustrated volumes, the first consisting of history and criticism, the second of illustrative documents. The work is designed as the first instalment of a larger treatise upon which the author has been long at work. If completed as planned the treatise will contain, besides a continuation of the historical and critical information of the two forthcoming volumes, a bibliography of between 2,000 and 3,000 items, which has already been prepared as a supplement to Dr. Henry M. Dexter's 'Collections Towards a Bibliography of Congregationalism,' though chiefly concerned with the literature of the English Anabaptists and Baptists before 1745."—London Literary Times.

Edwin P. Brown, ex-'96, is principal of Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis. The academy is affiliated with the University of Chicago.

The Federal forest pathologist, Haven Metcalf, writes of the chestnut blight, that "the disease spreads like a conflagration by sparks ahead, so to speak, which become in turn centres of new conflagrations, while the spores are spread mainly by birds and insects and by human activities." The remedy is to locate these in advance of infection, destroy the trees and stamp out the disease. J. Franklin Collins, h. '96, is associated with Dr. Metcalf in the investigation of this disease, which is destroying so many million dollars worth of trees in America.

G. Frederick Frost was elected judge of probate at the monthly meeting of the Town Council of East Providence, Feb. 8, 1912. The ballot was 3 to 2, the opposing candidate being Arthur P. Johnson, '88. Mr. Frost had the indorsement of the Republican town committee and for that reason will probably be the party candidate for the office in November. He will serve for the remainder of the term for which the late Judge Wilson was elected.

1897

Dr. Roswell Storrs Wilcox, who recently returned to Providence from the New York Post-Graduate and Polyclinic Hospitals, is devoting his time largely to skin and venereal diseases. His address is 656 Broad st.

Charles E. Tilley, A. M., '97, for the past fourteen years a teacher at the Hope Street High School in the department of physics and chemistry, has concluded his duties there. He has entered the legal profession with the law firm of Waterman & Greenlaw, having been admitted to the bar a couple of years ago.

Captain Jairus A. Moore, ex-'97, S. D., U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary, Philippines division, with station in Manila.

Charles K. Bidwell has a pastorate at Mt. Pleasant, N. J.

The address of Rev. Eben Creighton is 506 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass.

1898

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Thomson (Ida M. Fiske, '99) are living at 421 West 121st st., New York city.

Ernest C. Rowell is at Medford, Ore. His address is R. F. D. No. 1, Box 15.

Charles M. Sherman, ex-'98, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Norwood, R. I. He was born in New Jersey, studied for the ministry at Brown, Taylor University, Indiana, and Crozer Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1897. After nine years of ministry in New York and New Jersey he took up missionary and supply work. He served as a supply at the Norwood church, to which he was called in 1910, preaching his initial sermon July 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Erik H. Green and child have recently returned from Texas and are staying at Mr. Green's former home on John st.

1899

At the First Baptist Church of Flemington, N. J., Howard H. Brown, pastor, a Lincoln service was held on Sunday, Feb. 11, at which the pastor preached on "Abraham Lincoln, the Crowning Glory of the Nineteenth Century," and three hymns by John Hay were sung.

Lieutenant George W. David, U. S. R. C. S., is at present stationed at Mobile, Ala., in charge of the U. S. R. C. S. launch Alert.

The address of Arthur L. Giles is Glenside, Pa.

1900

The school committee of Westerly, R. I., has elected Willard H. Bacon, at present principal of the high school at Rochester, N. H., to fill the vacancy in the principalship of the Westerly High School. He will begin work there after the spring recess. Since graduating from Brown, Mr. Bacon has taught at the high school in Charleston, N. H.; at the Mitchell Boys' School in Billerica, Mass., where he was assistant principal; at the Technical High School in Providence, assistant principal; at Cedarcroft School, Kenneth Square, Pa., and at the high school in Avon, Mass., where he was principal. George F. Weston, principal of the Technical High School in Providence, writes thus of Mr. Bacon: "He is a strong man, but left us to accept a better offer. His good scholarship, excellent discipline, popularity with boys and strong athletic training all make him a specially desirable man." Westerly has no representatives in the undergraduate body at Brown at present.

The address of Edward A. Northrop is 227 South Third av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Rev. J. Wallace Chesbro, formerly of South Paris, Me., resigned the pastorate of the Federated Church, Randolph, Vt., to take effect March 1.

1900 n.

Dr. William Walter Kirby, a special student in 1896-97, and a graduate of Tufts Medical School, 1900, died suddenly on Feb. 12, 1912, in Providence, while seated in his office in consultation with a patient. In 1894 Dr. Kirby married Miss Hattie A. Manning of this city, who survives. He also leaves two brothers, Edmund H. and Charles M. Kirby of this city, and three sisters, Mary E. and Hannah J. Kirby, and Mrs. Charles M. Butterfield, all of Providence.

1901

Born, Jan. 9, 1912, at Brockton, Mass., to Herbert C. Low and Emma Packard Low, Wellesley, '03, sister of Sumner T. Packard, '95, a son, Davis Packard Low.

Born, Jan. 20, 1912, to C. Chester Eaton and Harriet Armstrong Eaton, formerly of Providence, a son, Charles Chester Eaton, Jr.

Stewart B. McLeod has been elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Brockton.

1902

Rev. Frank Walter Wheeler, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Williamsbridge, N. Y., has accepted a call to Millinocket, Me., and will begin his pastorate about the middle of March. Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Brown and Newton, and has held pastorates at Fall River, Mass., Middletown Springs, Vt., and Williamsbridge, N. Y.

Born, Jan. 20, 1912, to Dr. and Mrs. Harold G. Calder, a son, Milton Granville Calder.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Tetrault, of the Medical Reserve Corps, has been relieved from active duty in that corps, to take effect Feb. 6, 1912. He will probably engage in civil practice.

1903

The address of Arthur Eugene Brown is 1224 Bank st., So. Pasadena, Calif.

Born, Jan. 25, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Aldrich of Wickford, a son, Thomas Cocroft Aldrich.

Elmer E. Butler, who, after going to the Boston Journal from the Springfield Union, became night editor of the former publication, has resigned to accept an editorial position on the Evening Herald, Boston. Mr. Butler's home address is 59 Sharon st., West Medford, Mass.

The address of Alexander H. Abbott and Mrs. Alice Barrett Abbott, both '03, is 66 Chestnut st., Albany, N. Y. Mr. Abbott is pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany.

The address of Daniel E. Bellows and Mrs. Bessie Hood Bellows, both '03, is Box 68, Clyde, N. Y.

1904

Friendship is the shadow of the evening which strengthens with the setting sun of life, and the remembrance of the friendship of a warm and loyal friend survives the life of Wallace K. Belding, who died at his father's

house in Malone, N. Y., in January last. More familiarly known as "Doc" in the four years of his life at Brown, he endeared himself with his never failing qualities of comradeship and good cheer to the seven classes of Brown men who spanned his course on either hand. As a wearer of the "B," earned by consistent work on the baseball team, as a loyal follower of Brunonia's interests in every sphere, the announcement of his death was received with more than usual regret by the body of Brown alumni, where the bond of friendship counts for so much that is sweet and pleasant amidst the daily cares of life. *H. W. S.*

The address of Charles D. Rawstorne is Fullerton, La.

Richard O. Dummer has succeeded Charles E. Tilley as teacher of physics at the Hope Street High School, Providence.

1905

The address of Theodore W. Gordon is 9 Aspen st., West Lynn, Mass.

1906

Aylsworth Brown is an attorney and counsellor at law at 410 Rhode Island Hospital Trust building, Providence.

The engagement of Miss Jessie M. Cameron, Wellesley, '08, of Peace Dale, R. I., to Harris D. Stone is announced. Mr. Stone is with the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

Leonard A. Prouty is teaching at the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

1907

The address of Rev. Phanuel B. Covell is Nantucket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Caverly announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Evelyn Caverly, to Ernest Shaw Reynolds, Brown, '07, M. D. University of Illinois. He is now a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, in charge of the botanical department.

Born, Jan. 26, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold William Paine (Beatrice Sturdy, '08), a daughter, Cecile Beatrice Paine.

1908

Elmer J. Bunting, who returned from the Philippines a year ago, is teaching at Cidra, Porto Rico.

1909

Richard A. Colmets is employed by a construction company in Hayti.

Frank C. Taylor, who after graduating from Brown graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911, went recently to Rochester, N. Y., where he has accepted a position in the electrical department of the Rochester Railway and Light Company. His address is 33 Vick Park B.

1910

The address of Edward H. Mason, Jr., is 128 McTavish st., Montreal, Canada.

Joseph H. Cull recently received serious injuries by coming in contact with high-voltage wires at the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of the General Electric Company. Both of Mr. Cull's hands were badly burned, the contact burning to the bone those fingers on which he wore rings. Mr. Cull only recently completed his training course at the Lynn works, and has been at the Pittsfield plant but a short time. This is the first case reported in which a Brown electrical engineering graduate has been injured.

1911

George R. Hill is with the Fiat Automobile Company in Los Angeles, Calif.

Ira W. Knight is studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the master's degree in electrical engineering. His address is 1310 Elmwood av., Auburn, R. I.

The wedding of Miss Grace E. Barstow, daughter of Mrs. Amos C. Barstow, to Robert Cushman Murphy, of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, took place Feb. 17, 1912, the event being hastened owing to the appointment of Mr. Murphy as scientist in charge of a joint expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History and the Brooklyn Institute Museum to undertake scientific research work in the Antarctic. The expedition will leave in May, and Mrs. Murphy will accompany her husband as far as the West Indies.

E. E. Jackson is in charge of all the testing of the Audiffren refrigerating machines manufactured at the Fort Wayne Electric Works. His home address is 125 Breckenridge st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

John O. Chesley is employed in the sales department of the Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.

Erwin C. Tompkins is in the employ of Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas A. Pickett is sub-master in the high school at Rockland, Mass.

1913

On Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1912, Charles Elton Burgess, of the class of 1913, died at his home in New Bedford, Mass., after a prolonged illness. At the close of the last college year Mr. Burgess underwent an operation, from which he never fully recovered. While in college he was a member of the Musical Clubs, playing on the orchestra and singing in the Glee Club. He also made an excellent record in his studies. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Alumnae

1900

The address of Mrs. Philip W. Blake (Loretta Ludwig) is P. O. Box 1132, Boisé, Idaho.

1901

Dr. and Mrs. William Warder Cadbury (Sarah I. Manatt), who were married in Providence in September, have arrived safely at their new home in Canton, China, after a

leisurely trip across the continent, with visits to Manila and Japan.

1906

Born, Feb. 12, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Stillman (Ethel Phillips), a son, Orville Stillman, 2nd.

1909

The engagement of Isabelle Scott and Harold Magrane of Harvard is announced.

Ethel Riley was married to Charlton Putnam, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '08, Feb. 17, 1912.

1910

Ruth L. Cosgrove is teaching English in the high school at Brockton, Mass.

Alice Cook is teaching Latin, American history, French and English in the high school at East Douglas, Mass.

Gwendolyn Blodgett, who is studying in Germany and who spent the Christmas holidays in the Hartz mountains, will, after this semester, go to Italy for a month's stay.

1911

The address of Mrs. Helen Harvey Johnson is La Grange, Mo.

Brown Men in New York

From Charles A. Hull, '99, come the following items:

It so happens that there are quite a few Brown men in the New York wholesale dry goods district, occupying more or less prominent positions. We frequently meet one another in the street and always give out any Brown news we may have.

Rufus A. Soule, '00, is now a member of the firm of Hutchinson, Soule & Co., manufacturers' agents and cotton goods brokers; he became a member of this firm in November, 1911. He graduated from Brown in '99, took a thorough course in the New Bedford Textile School, and then entered the Soule Mills at New Bedford in 1902, becoming assistant superintendent there in 1904. He became treasurer of the Taber Mills in 1906, resigning that position late in 1907 to go with M. Heineman & Co. of New York, large cotton goods brokers. His education at Brown University and his four years' practical experience in every part of fine cotton goods manufacturing has splendidly equipped him for his work in the large New York wholesale dry goods district, where he is meeting with good success.

Franklin K. Taft, '98, is associated with the large commission house, Clarence Whitman & Co., occupying a responsible position in their white goods department. Mr. Taft has been with this concern ever since he graduated from Brown University.

S. W. Mason, '04, is in the same concern in the colored goods department.

Wm. Winchester, '98, is with Deering Milliken Co., one of the largest dry goods commission houses in New York city. Mr. Winchester is recuperating from a long illness following an operation for appendicitis.

E. C. Myrick, '90, is the senior member of the firm of Myrick & Rice, finishers' agents, at 320 Broadway. This concern occupies a prominent place in the wholesale dry goods district of New York city, representing many finishers of cotton goods in various parts of the country. Mr. Myrick was for many years at the large Silver Spring Bleachery in Providence, becoming agent for that concern just previous to its absorption by the United States Finishing Company, at which time he went to New York and started his own business, which has now become one of large proportions.

All fields of effort are open to Brown men, and wherever they go they seem to meet with good success, this being particularly true in the wholesale dry goods business, where it happens that quite a number of Brown men are at work, most of those in New York being situated within a small area.

From the press committee of the Brown Club we have received the following news items:

"Iron Joe" Coulter, '05, has accepted a position as physical director of Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is now located. His address is 505 North Euclid av. While on his way to the "Smoky City" recently Joe stopped at the Brown Club in New York and told us all about that wonderful little "Iron Man," now over a year old. He said that Camp informed him privately that he has picked the youngster for All-American centre for 1928. No one who has ever seen Joe in action will question Camp's judgment.

Howard Hayden, '06, has been made general sales manager of Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Irving L. Price, '06, is now the Rochester, N. Y., manager of the F. W. Woolworth store there.

Leon R. Truesdale, '06, has recently been appointed to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

J. J. O'Connor, '08, having graduated from Harvard Law School last June and passed the New York state bar examinations, is now associated with the firm of Martin, Fraser & Speir in the practice of law. His office is at 20 Exchange place, New York city.

B. G. Smith, '10, has accepted a position in the equipment department of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co., New York city. He is engaged in subway maintenance and construction.

"Dan" Harrigan, '09, is with the Underwriters' Bureau of the Middle and Southern States at their offices, 68 William st., New York city.

Laurence Walker, '10, has accepted a posi-

tin with B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass., manufacturers of fans and blowers.

"Buck" Hamlin, '07, opened the new offices of the Hamlin Lumber Company at 29 Broadway, New York city, at the beginning of the new year. He is the New York manager for his company.

Dr. William Higgins, ex-'07, having graduated from the University of Vermont Medical School, has recently been appointed head physician of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, New York city. Mail will reach Dr. Higgins at 761 Seventh av., New York city. "Bill" is looking at present for an unsuspecting portion of the city in which to hang out his shingle.

Carl S. Crummett, ex-'07, has been made the Eastern manager of the Chemo Company, manufacturers of sanitary chemicals, and will shortly open the new offices of this company in New York city. The factory of the concern is located at Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward A. Thurston, '93, has just returned from a month's vacation spent in Bermuda.

James Larkin, '11, has accepted a position with the New York Edison Co. at their offices, 55 Duane st., New York city. He is living at 637 Prospect place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

College Boy—I don't write home to my father for money. He sends it to me and saves money.

Campus Chappie—Explain, Algernon.

College Boy—Well, he'd have to buy the stamps I used.—Chicago News.

What got into Harold's head to grow a moustache? Hair, I guess.—Yale Record.

Stranger—Is this the face that launched a thousand ships and burned the topless towers of Ilion?

Helen of Troy—It is.

Stranger—Then I offer you a contract for thirty weeks in vaudeville at two thousand drachmas a night.—Yale Record.

Stanley Jordan, the well-known Episcopal minister, having cause to be anxious about his son's college examinations, told him to telegraph the result. The boy sent the following message to his parent: "Hymn 342, fifth verse, last two lines."

Looking it up, the father found the words: "Sorrow vanquished, labor ended, Jordan passed."—To-day's Magazine.

Jinks—How are you doing in your studies?

Binks—Derriere.

Jinks—What do you mean?

Binks—Behind in French.—Purple Cow.

They sat beneath the apple blossoms. The moon shone softly.

Suddenly he broke the silence:

"What's to prevent my kissing you?"

"Why, my goodness!" she exclaimed. But it didn't.—Princeton Tiger.

"Miss Bolde," said the shy student to the fair co-ed, on the other end of the sofa, "if I were to throw you a kiss, what would you say?"

"I'd say you're the laziest man I ever met."—Minnesota Minnehaha.

"I was late in getting back because I was operated on for appendicitis."

"Well, what did the Dean say?"

"That I had only one cut against me."—Princeton Tiger.

Old Grad.—So you've met my son at college, have you?

Freshie—Sure; we sleep in the same philosophy class.—Columbia Jester.

Yale—Queen.

Columbia—Peach.

Princeton—Pippin.

Harvard—An undeniably pulchritudinous specimen of the *genus femina*.—Columbia Jester.

He arose at 5:30 in the morning and figured for three hours on the price of forty-three tickets to Southboro and back. He reached for several stacks of Boston & Albany timetables. By noon he had the connections and everything else doped out. He grabbed his lunch and inserted three or four notices in the Crimson. Next he went to East Boston to have some printed matter attended to. He wound tape around seventeen bats, and swept the dust off the indoor cage floor. He tipped his cap politely to a promising candidate for shortstop. He aided Professor Garcelon in stepping from his taxicab. He rubbed the catcher's mitt with olive oil and dark Mayo's.

He was a candidate for sixth assistant baseball manager.—Harvard Lampoon.

"Down at a hearing before the judiciary committee the other day I heard them talking a great deal about the corpus delicti," remarked the member from Squashville to the member from Cranberry Centre the other day, as the two counted out the first installment of their $1000 salary, over in State Treasurer Stevens's office. "One of the members of the committee used the phrase several times and it kin'r got on my nerves. I asked two members of the committee what the meaning of it was, and they laughed at my ignorance. Do you know?"

"Derned if I do," said the man from the Centre, "but I think it's some sort of Latin talk. Here's Tom White of Newton coming along. Let's ask him. He used to be a drug clerk."

The two put it up to White, but Tom shook his head and said that the only Latin he learned when he was a drug clerk in a no-license town was spiritus frumenti.—Boston Globe.

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